339 factories newly created in Komsomolsk, Khabarovsk, and Londoko in Birobidzhan shows. The last-named cement plant has very recently been expanded into the largest such plant in the Far Eastern region next to the plant at Spassk. For the supplying of Transbaykal a cement plant has been newly erected in Temlyuy, 98 kilometers west of Ulan-Ude.

288 In light industry, a new cloth factory in Ulan-Ude is worth mentioning. It was moved here in 1941 and since then it has been so greatly expanded that it delivers several million meters of cloth a year. It is the first cloth factory in the Far Eastern regions. In Birobidzhan there is an important plant in the clothing and knitting goods industry; Khabarovsk and Vladivostok have additional large undertakings in the manufacture of ready-made clothing. In the fu-
295 goods and leather industry there are two outstanding central points t- be mentioned, both of which are in Transbaykal: Chita with the largest fur and leather works in the Far Eastern regions; and Chikoyskiy Zavod, which lies east of Kyakhta on the river of the same name, which draws its raw materials from the Mongolian People's Republic. The production of Chita alone is sufficient to supply all of east Siberia with furs and leather. Shoe and other leather goods factories exist in various places. The shoe factories produce approximately 3 million pairs a year. Only one plant--although, to be sure, one of large
• 323 dimensions--is available to supply a large part of the Far Eastern regions with glass, glass goods, crockery, and porcelain. This plant lies in Ulan-Ude and represents the largest glass and glass goods factory in Siberia. In addition to window and mirror glass, it also supplies special glass for special purposes. According to the projected capacity it is supposed to be in a position to deliver 14,000 tons of plate glass and 6,000 tons of mirror glass. Ulan-Ude is responsible for supplying all of east Siberia with glass. Mention has already been made of the glass factory in Magadan. A smaller factory is supposed to still exist in the Vladivostok area.

The food and luxuries industry is represented by numerous
251 small plants in the agricultural regions. Khabarovsk, Svobodnyy, and Blagoveshchensk have large mills. The first two have a processing capacity of 200 tons of grain per day; the Blagoveshchensk mill is supposed to be even bigger. The large bread and other baked goods plants, which are typical of Soviet cities, are also to be encountered here.
255 Khabarovsk has the most important installations of this type. The surplus of meat produced in Transbaykal are processed into preserved products and canned goods in the two meat plants in Ulan-Ude and in Chita.

this city almost 25 percent of the total population of the Buryat-Mongol ASSR have been brought together. Ulan-Ude has the largest locomotive and railroad car factory in eastern Siberia; this factory supplies the whole Far East. Supported by the Buryat's important breeding of livestock, the largest meat factory in Siberia, which produces canned meats, frozen meats, and other preserved meat goods has come into existence. The meat plant is in a position to process 400 cattle, 1,000 sheep, and 250 pigs a day. In 1940, 25 million cans of meat were sent out. Two large glass factories make Ulan-Ude also the supply center for crockery and glass goods for the entire Soviet Far East. Lying on a river and a railroad, Ulan-Ude is favorably located in terms of transportation. At the same time Ulan-Ude is also the center of the Selenga water transportation, for which river steamers and barks are built in the city's own dockyard. Steamers not only carry traffic downstream but also carry it up the tributaries, for example on the Chikoy, which runs through agricultural regions. Of no less great importance is the floating of lumber, since the tributaries of the Selenga come from areas rich in forests. Here again the lumber streams into Ulan-Ude, where it is processed in large sawmills. Iliynsk, which lies on the Selenga 57 kilometers below the capital, is also an important wood-processing center.

Ulan-Ude lies at the point where the Selenga Valley unites with the valley of the Uda. As a contiguous graben depression, the two form a morphological-tectonic unit, and in their natural state, they were once a steppe. /215/ /Sketch Map of the Buryat-Mongol ASSR:/ /216/ These two valleys today are the most heavily populated and economically the most important regions in the Buryat-Mongol ASSR.

Above Ulan-Ude the valley of the Selenga soon expands into a hilly to gently rolling, pure steppe landscape, which continues over the border into Mongolia. It is traversed by the old caravan road, which connects Ulan-Ude with the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic, Ulan-Bator, the former Urga. At the border crossing Kyakhta (approximately 10,000 inhabitants) lies opposite the Mongolian Atlan Bulak (Chinese: Maimachen). This overland route, expanded into an automobile highway in the period of the Soviet Union, has since 1938 been supplemented by a railroad line, which branches from the main line at Ulan-Ude but does not follow the old road. Rather it goes around Gusinoye Lake in a western arc and reaches the border at Naushki, approximately 20 kilometers west of Kyakhta. A lengthening of this railroad to Urga was carried out in 1949. A land route usable throughout the year by trucks branches off from Novo Selenginsk toward the west into the river area of the upper Dzhida.

Sketch Map of the Buryat-Mongol ASSR: Industry:

- Coal Mines
- Construction of wooden ships
- Transport machinery
- Wood Industry
- Groceries
- Molybdenum
- Glass Industry
- Fish Industry
- Gold
- Dairy plants
- Various industries
- —,— Border of the Buryat ASSR
- —|—|— Border of the USSR

A15 /

3: Thiel--233K-4,5(no date) 1963 RU Siberia RRJ

63c
3/1
39
25
323
221
234